Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1808. [No. 2129.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

Just Received,
FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by
Thomas Simms.

March 18

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing, as the said *Daniel M'Carty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W Bronaugh.

March 9. d1m.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
1 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 1 proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green Teneriffe Superas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former term.

WINES.
TEAS.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person, but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

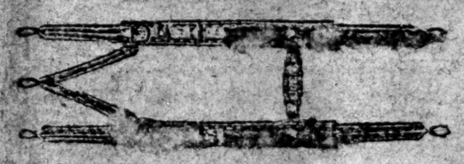
TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOISe
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling of Samuel Craig, *deceased, Duke-street, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of a*

Variety of Furniture, &c. &c.

Desks and Book Cases, Bureaus, Dining, Card and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Prints, Chairs, Carpets, several articles of Plate, a variety of valuable Books, and one Share of Alexandria Bank Stock, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24. dts

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Landing and for Sale,
From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

FOR SALE.
Spanish HIDES,
White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in piipes, half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26. law3m.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,
Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

MRS. EAKIN
Respectfully informs the public, that she has just received and has for sale the following articles, viz.
RAISINS, in small boxes, for family use.
FIGS.
LEMONS and ORANGES.
ALMONDS.
CAPERS.
OLIVES.
ANCHOVIES.
PRUNES.
BEST MUSTARD.
YOUNG HYSON TEA.
SWEET OIL.
ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
SPANISH SEGARS.
A great variety of CONFECTIONARY, and all sorts of CORDIALS, by wholesale and retail.

*** Mrs. EAKIN presents her thanks to her customers for their favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of them.

March 29. d3t

WHEREAS William Bowling hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Lewis Summers, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed——Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Wm. Bowling, that on Thursday 31st inst. between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Wm. Bowling, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 28th day of March, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

March 28. 3t.

WHEREAS ELIJAH SHAY hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of George Slacum, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said ELIJAH SHAY, that on Thursday, 31st inst. between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said ELIJAH SHAY, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 28th day of March, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

March 28. 3t.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Address of Mr. Custis,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[CONTINUED.]

THE situation of the United States possessing a vast maritime coast, and rivers visiting the internal parts of every state, shews its disposition by Providence, for a great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial commonwealth. Again, the almost boundless latitude of our vast possessions, embracing a portion of every clime, and every soil, shews that nature has done every thing, and we as yet but little, for our prosperity. Our mountains contain ores of all the useful kinds, (happily but little gold) which would tempt our avarice and weaken our industry, for the hand that would seek gold, will find it in honest industry. Our vallies smile with glowing pastures, and the hills produce at once the timber for machinery, and naval defence. In very many parts of our northern states, great improvements have taken place in agriculture, and the dawn of our manufacture is fast progressing to a happy day. From the encreased white population, and the more confined space of these portions of our country, a more rapid improvement was to be expected. But if in these latitudes, where the seasons are by no means so propitious to the labors of the field, the inhabitants shall improve in art to supply what nature has denied, certainly the southern country, blest with a more genial sun, and possessing a much greater space for action, may blush for its appearance. Were societies formed in every state, of virtuous, patriotic, and well informed men, the knowledge necessary for improvement in agriculture, might be diffused to the people at large, for the benefit of the community, and the honor of the school. Were every useful patent for improvement in husbandry, or domestic manufacture, purchased by government, and published for the use of the country, much benefit would accrue to both. Were laudable incitements offered for discoveries and improvements, or for the practice of useful methods in agriculture, or manufacturing systems of affairs, a praiseworthy ambition would result in the happiest effects. The soldier receives a sword and vote of thanks, for gallantly performing the duties of his station.—Does not he who performs a like duty in guiding the plough, or causing two spears of grass to grow now where but one grew before, deserve equally well of his country.

In a word, let government protect and cherish the infant establishments for the benefit of our country, and hold up the meed of honor to him who shall worthily serve her cause: the citizen will do the rest. The introduction of canals, of roads, and bridges, and all means which shall facilitate the communication of the various parts of our country, would result in vast benefit to the state, and nobly aid the cause of domestic economy. If we are to be denied the ocean, that great thoroughfare assigned by Providence for the use of mankind, and on which the little bark of the poor Indian has the same right to navigate as the magnificent vessel of the prince. I say if this right, derived from a source whose authority no laws ought to change, nor any civilized being question. If our intercourse cannot be defended by a like violence, and protected by means alike those our aggressors, we must abandon the ocean, and within ourselves, form a great mart, for all the world to visit. China affords an instande which is precisely similar to this, but China affords no annals like ours no epoch in her history can sound like '76—a great people struggling for their liberties, and nobly daring to proclaim their freedom. May the ocean never be abandoned, may the sovereign of the seas dread the prediction to Macbeth, and fear that "Birnam wood shall come to Dunsinane," and may the American forests descend to guard the soil which gave them birth, and protect the people who cherished their growth, and, as an humble individual, I pray God that American oak, and iron, may bear the flag of our country in virtuous pride, to all quarters of the globe.

But, my fellow citizens, let not the aspect of foreign relations relax your endeavors to provide for your domestic wants, or to promote the cause of your infant manufactures. Remember, that thirty years since, at the formation of the present government, its illustrious chief, when inaugurated to the highest gift of his country, *was wholly clothed in American manufactures.* Was not this an example worthy of imitation, and ought not its remembrance, at this late period, to cause a patriotic emotion in every American breast. It ought! I trust it will! The great, the virtuous Washington lived but for his country; each action of his long and glorious life, was a lesson to his countrymen and an example to the world. That example is yet fresh in your remembrance, and by following its wholesome dictates, you discharge a patriotic duty, and do honor to the memory of the FIRST OF MEN.

[*To be continued*]

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.
Jan 11.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Cannings Letter concluded.)

But with respect to merchant vessels, there is no such presumption.

When mariners, subjects of his majesty, are employed in the private service of foreign individuals, under private civil contracts, the king's subjects, and the foreign individuals with whom they serve, enter into engagements inconsistent with the duty of his majesty's subjects towards him; but to those engagements the government of the foreign nation has not made itself a party.

In such cases, the species of redress which the practice of all times has admitted and sanctioned, is that of taking those subjects at sea out of the service of such foreign individuals; and recalling them to the discharge of that previous and paramount duty which they owe to their sovereign and to their country.

That the exercise of this right involves some of the dearest interests of Great Britain your government is ready to acknowledge, and has accordingly authorised you to propose certain regulations which you apprehend would be equivalent in their effect for the preservation of the interests concerned.

There will be no indisposition here to entertain, at a proper time, the discussion of such proposed regulations. But when you recollect that many proposals to this effect have already been brought forward, and have been found wholly inadmissible; when you have, yourself, recently had occasion to experience the difficulty of framing any satisfactory arrangement upon the subject; with all the anxiety which is properly felt by both governments for the speedy adjustment of the difference between them, and for the healing of that deep wound which you state to have been inflicted on the national honor of the U. States;" surely it is not well advised to make the termination of that difference, and the healing that wound, dependent wholly on the complete success of an attempt, which has already been made so often, and which has hitherto uniformly failed.

Your own reasoning shews that you are aware of the more than ordinary difficulty which must attend any arrangement for the prevention of desertion, between two nations, whose similarity of manners and habits, and whose identity of language, interpose so many impediments to the discrimination of "national character."

To these circumstances, and not (as you almost seem to insinuate) to any peculiar harshness towards the U States, it is owing, that the exercise of this right, as with respect to them, is necessarily more frequent, than with respect to any other nation: and is felt by them to be more rigid and vexatious. But those circumstances cannot furnish an argument for the suspension of the exercise of the right with respect to America; unless it be contended, that multiplicity of frauds and difficulty of detection are reasons against suspicion or motives for acquiescence.

As little foundation is there for the complaint that the practice has grown out of the recognition of American independence, and that the character of that event is affected by its continuance.

It is needless to repeat that these rights existed in their fullest force, for ages previous to the establishment of the United States of America as an independent government: and it would be difficult to contend that the recognition of that independence can have operated any change in this respect; unless it can be shewn that to acknowledging the government of the United States, Great Britain virtually abdicated her own rights as a naval power; or unless there were any express stipulations, by which the ancient and prescriptive usages of Great Britain, founded in the soundest principles of natural law, though still enforced against other independent nations of the world, were to be suspended whenever they might come in contract with the interests or the feelings of the American people.

I would now recall your attention to the consideration of the question respecting the late transaction between the Leopard and the Chesapeake; which till the receipt of your letter, I imagined to be the only question actually in discussion between us, and in consideration of the delicacy and pressing importance of which, we had, by common consent, waved the consideration of all other matters pending between our two governments.

Into the discussion of this question I am prepared to enter; with what disposition, on the part of his majesty's government, to consult the feelings and the honor of the government of the U. States, it is not necessary for me here to declare—for you have yourself done justice to the sincerity of that disposition.

The difficulties in the way of such adjustment are already smoothed, by the disavowal, voluntarily offered, at the very outset of the discussion, of the general and unqualified pretension to search ships of war for deserters. There remained only to ascertain the facts of the particular case, and to proportion the reparation to the wrong.

Is the British government now to understand, that you, sir, are not authorised to enter into this question separately and distinctly; without having obtained as a preliminary concession, the consent of this country to enter into discussion with respect to the practice of searching merchant vessels for deserters?

Whether any arrangement can be devised, by which this practice may admit of modification, without prejudice to the essential rights and interests of Great Britain, is a question, which as I have already said the British government may, at a proper season, be ready to entertain: but, whether the consent of Great Britain to the entering into such discussion, shall be extorted as the price of an amicable adjustment, as the condition of being admitted to make honorable reparation for an injury, is a question of quite a different sort, and one which can be answered no otherwise than by an unqualified refusal.

I earnestly recommend to you, therefore to consider whether the instructions which you have received from your government, may not leave you at liberty to come to an adjustment of the case of the Leopard and Chesapeake, independently of the other question, with which it appears to have been unnecessarily connected.

If your instructions leave you no discretion, I cannot press you to act in contradiction to them. In that case there can be no advantage in pursuing a discussion which you are not authorised to conclude; and I shall only have to regret that the disposition of his majesty to terminate that difference amicably and satisfactorily, is for the present rendered unavailing.

In that case, his majesty in pursuance of the disposition of which he has given such signal proofs, will lose no time in sending a minister to America, furnished with the necessary instructions and powers for bringing this unfortunate dispute to a conclusion consistent with the harmony subsisting between G. Britain and the U. S. But in order to avoid the inconvenience which has arisen from the mixt nature of your instructions, that minister will not be empowered to entertain, as connected with this subject, any proposition respecting the search of merchant vessels.

It will, however, be far more satisfactory to his majesty to learn that upon reconsideration, you think yourself authorised to seperate the two questions.

I hope you will allow me to express at the same time, the sincere pleasure which I should feel in having to treat with you, sir, personally for the re establishment of a good understanding between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Portland Place, Sept. 29, 1807.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d of this month, and shall transmit it without delay to my government.

I perceive by it, with great regret, that his Britannic majestys government is not disposed to enter into an arrangement at this time, of all the differences that have arisen between our governments respecting the impressment of seamen from American vessels by British cruizers; that it is willing to look to one object only, the late aggressisn and provide for it, while the other is left to depend upon future adjustment. My government had presumed that his majesty's government would have seen in the recent and greater injury, a strong motive for bringing the whole subject into one view, and providing for it at the same time. The excess of the latter outrage could not fail to revive in the mind of the suffering party, a high sense of former injuries and it was reasonable to infer that the great injustice inseperable from the practice, of which the incident furnished so striking an example, would have [illegible] governments the most prompt and friendly cooperation in the means of suppressing it. That the U. S. have suffered a greater injury by a recent occurrence, than they had done before, cannot be a good reason and ought not to be a motive for delaying redress of the others, especially when it is considered that they were already in a train of amicable accommodation and arrangement. Since however, you inform me that his majesty's government is unwilling to take up the subject in a combined view, it is unnecessary for me to press it.

You ask whether I am authorised to separate this latter incident from the general practice, and to treat it as a distinct topic? On this point I have to state, that my instructions which are explicit, enjoin me to consider the whole of this class of injuries as [illegible] subject; and indeed so intimately connected in their nature, that it seems difficult, if not impossible, to separate them for any useful purpose to either party. My government being sincerely desirous to place the relations of the two powers on the solid basis of permanent friendship, is satisfied as well by what has occurred in the general practice, as by the more awful admonition derived from the late incident, that that can only be done with effect, by mounting to the source of the evil, and providing an adequate remedy for it. In pursuing this great object, it is my duty to repeat, that my government does not seek to confine the remedy proposed to the injuries which the United States have suffered, and continue to suffer, but is desirous to extend it to those also which are complained of by Great Britain. Experience has shewn that both parties complain of injuries, though certainly of a very different character and less urgent nature. How much more advisable then is it not in every point of view, for them to enter into an arrangement which shall provide an adequate remedy for their respective injuries; which shall bind the honor of each government to do what is just and right with respect to the other, and enlist the feelings of each nation on its side, then to suffer things to remain longer in their present state? How much more advantageous would such an arrangement be likely to prove to G. Britain in the particular object which she has in view than her adherence to a practice which rejects a mean which could not fail to be more productive; a practice which cannot be maintained in principle; which leads by immutable causes that ought to inspire different sentiments in the parties to each other, to great & constant abuse, and which is also considered by the U. S. as subversive of their rights and degrading to their character as an independent power.

So much I have thought it proper to state in order to place in a just light the conduct of my government on the present occasion, on this great and very interesting subject of impressment. Well knowing its desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with G. Britain, on just and honorable conditions, it would be highly improper that any doubt should be suffered to exist on that point.

You inform me that his majesty has determined, in case my instructions do not permit me to separate the late aggession from the general practice of impressment, to transfer the business to the United States, by committing it to a minister who shall be sent with full powers to conclude it. To that measure I am far from being disposed to raise any obstacle, and shall immediately apprize my government of the decision to adopt it. Under such circumstances I perfectly agree with you in the opinion, that it would be useless to pursue a discussion, which it would be impossible for me to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

It is still my duty to give the explanation which you have desired, of the motives which induced the president to adopt the measures announced in his proclamation of the 2d July last. However great the injury which the U. States had received by the aggression complained of, it is just that it should be shown that the president did not lose sight in those measures of the friendly relations subsisting between the two powers. When the hostile nature of the attack on the Chesapeake is taken into view, and the general conduct of the British squadron within the waters of the United States, before and after the attack, I am persuaded that there was no limit to which the president would not have been justified in going, which he might have thought essential to the honor and safety of the nation. Before the attack, the British squadron had violated the jurisdiction of the United States, by the impressement of men within it, whom the commander had refused to surrender; and after the attack the attitude which he assumed continued to be of a very menacing and hostile character. An act of hostility, it must be admitted, justifies any act of a [illegible] towards the party who commits it. The president, however, did not believe that his majesty's government had authorised the conduct of the British squadron, and his measures were evidently founded on that belief. They were marked by no circumstance of hostility, or retaliation towards Great Britain: but were intended simply to preserve within the jurisdiction of the United States, to which end the removal of the British squadron without their limits became indispensible. After the acts of violence which had been committed by that squadron, it was impossible that it should remain longer there without encreasing the irritation and widening the breach between the two nations, which it was the earnest object of the president to prevent. There certainly existed no desire of giving a preference in favor of the ships of war of one belligerent party to those of another. Before this aggression, it is well known that his Britannic majesty's ships lay within

the waters of the Chesapeake, and enjoyed all the advantages of the most favored nation; it cannot therefore be doubted that my government will be ready to restore them to the same situation, as soon as it can be done consistently with the honor and rights of the U. States.

I cannot conclude this communication without expressing my earnest hope, that the differences which have unhappily arisen between our governments, may soon be settled, on conditions honorable and satisfactory to both the parties. To have co-operated with you in the accomplishment of so great and useful a work, would have been highly gratifying to me.—The disposition which you have brought to the discussion, and the sentiments which you communicated on the principal transaction, when the first intelligence of it was received, inspired me with great confidence, that we should soon have been able to bring it to such a conclusion. To have been a party to it, would have terminated my mission to his majesty in the mode which I have long and sincerely desired.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

TO MR. CANNING.

PORTLAND PLACE, October 9, 1807.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, and requests that he will be so good as to inform him, whether it is intended, that the minister whom his majesty proposes to send to the government of the U. S. shall be employed in a special mission without having any connection immediate or eventual with the ordinary legation. Mr. Monroe has inferred from Mr. Canning's note, that the mission, will be of the special nature above described, but he will be much obliged to Mr. Canning, to inform him, whether he has taken a correct view of the measure. Mr. Monroe would also be happy to know of Mr. Canning at what time it is expected the minister will sail for the U. S. Mr. Canning will be sensible that Mr. Monroe's motive in requesting this information, is, that he may be enabled to communicate it without delay to his government, the propriety of which, he is persuaded Mr. Canning will readily admit.

Mr. Monroe requsts Mr. Canning to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

The right hon. Geo. Canning, &c.

FROM MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, Oct. 10, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe; and in acknowledging the honor of his note of yesterday has great pleasure in assuring him that he is at all times ready to answer any enquiries to which Mr. Monroe attaches any importance, and which it is in Mr Canning's power to answer with precision, without public inconvenience. But it is not in Mr. Canning's power to state with confidence what may be the *eventual* determination of his majesty in respect to the permanent mission in America. The mission of the minister whom his majesty is now about to send, will certainly be limited, *in the first instance*, to the discussion of the question of the Chesapeake.

TRIPLICATE.

London, October 10, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you by Dr. Bullins, a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Canning on the subject which was committed to my care, by your letter of the 6th of July last. You will find by it, that the pressure which has been made on this government, in obedience to the instruction contained in that letter, has terminated in a decision to send a minister to the U. S. to adjust the business there. What the powers of that minister will be; whether it is intended to confine them to the sole object of reparation for the special outrage, or to extend them, in case the proposed separation of that from the general topic of impressment is admitted, to the latter object, it is not in my power to state. Mr. Canning has given me no information on that head in conference, and his note is not explicit on it. It states that the minister who shall be sent to the United States, to bring the dispute relative to the attack on the Chesapeake to a conclusion, shall not be empowered to entertain, as connected with that subject, any proposition respecting the search of merchant vessels—a presumption is authorized by those terms, that the minister will have power to treat on the general topic, after the special one is arranged. But it is possible that that presumption may have been raised by some other purpose, or that the terms which excited it, were introduced merely to convey the idea that the mission should be confined to the special object.

In the discharge of this delicate and important trust, I thought that I should be able more effectually to promote its object, by opening the subject to Mr. Canning in conference, than by an official note. As the attitude taken by my government, which was evidently supported by the whole nation, was of a very impressive nature, it seemed probable from the feverish state of the public mind here in regard to us, that a tone of conciliation, which should not weaken the pressure, would be more likely to succeed in obtaining the reparation desired, than an official and peremptory demand. Under this impression, I had several conferences with Mr Canning, the substance of which, in each, I will endeavor to state with precision. A knowledge of what passed in these interviews, in aid of that which is afforded by the correspondence, will enable you to form the most correct idea of the object of the proposed mission, that present circumstances will admit of.

The first interview was on the third of September, as soon as it could be obtained, after the receipt of your letter of July the 6th, which was on the 30th of August. I informed Mr. Canning, that as I wished the discussion in which we were about to enter, to terminate amicably and honorably to both our governments, I had asked the interview for the purpose of promoting that desirable end; that by explaining to each other fully, in friendly conference, the views of our respective governments, relative to the late aggression, I was persuaded that it would be more easy for us to arrange the business, to the satisfaction of both parties, than by any other mode which we could pursue. He expressed his sensibility to that which I had chosen, and his readiness to concur in it; I then stated in detail, in explicit terms, the reparation which my government thought the United States entitled to, and expected that they should receive, for the injury and indignity offered by the late aggression; that the men taken from the frigate should be restored to it; that the officers who had committed it should be exemplarily punished; that the practice of impressment from merchant vessels should be suppressed; and that the reparation consisting of those several acts should be announced to our government, through the medium of a special mission, a solemnity which the extraordinary nature of the aggression particularly required. I observed that as the aggression and the principle on which it was founded had been frankly disavowed as soon as known, by his government, I was persuaded that there could be no serious objection on its part, to any of the acts which it was desired should constitute the proposed reparation; that to the first act, the restoration of the men, there could doubtless be none, as the least that could be done, after such an outrage, would be to replace the U. States, as far as it might be practicable, on the ground they held before the injury was received: that the punishment of the officers followed as a necessary consequence to the disavow of the act that the suppression of the practice of impressment from merchant vessels had been made indispensable by the late aggression, for reasons which were sufficiently well known to him. I stated to him that the mode in which it was desired that the reparation should be made by a special mission, was that which had been adopted by other powers, and by G. Britain herself, for injuries less severe than the one alluded to, of which I gave him the examples furnished me in your letter of July 6th.—Mr. Canning took a note of what I had stated, and made some general remarks on the whole subject, which were intended to give his view of it, on each point, but without compromitting himself in a positive manner on any one. He said that, by the proclamation of the president, and the seizure and detention of some men who had landed on the shore to procure water, the government seemed to have taken redress into its own hands; he complained of the difference which he said had been made between France and England, by restoring deserters to the vessels of the former and not to the latter: he insisted that the late aggression was an act different in all respects from the former practice, and ought not to be connected with it, as it shewed a disposition to make a particular incident, in which they were in the wrong, instrumental to an accommodation in a case where his government held a different doctrine. I urged in reply, that the proclamation could not be considered as an act of hostility or retaliation for injuries, though the aggression had provoked and would have justified any the strongest act of reprisal, but as a mere measure of police, which had become indispensable for the preservation of order within the U. States. I informed him that the men who had landed from the squadron, in defiance of the proclamation, and of the law on which it was founded, had been restored to it: that with respect to the other point in difference, said to be made in the case of deserters from British and French ships, I was unacquainted with the fact, but was satisfied, if the statement was correct, that the difference was imputable to the local authorities, and not the national government, because as the United States were not bound by treaty to restore deserters from the service of either nation, it was not presumable that their government would interfere in the business. I observed, however, that if such a preference had been given, there was a natural and justifiable cause for it, proceeding from the conduct of the squadrons of France and England, on the coast of the U. S. and on the main ocean, it being a well known fact that the former did not maintain as a right or adopt in practice the doctrine of the latter, to impress seamen from our merchant vessels. I then discussed at length, and urged with great earnestness the justice and policy of his terminating at this time all the differences which had arisen between our governments from this cause, by an arrangement which should suppress the practice on the part of G. Britain, and remedy the evil of which she complained.

(Mr. Monroe's Letter to be continued.)

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *March* 28.

Snow Edward, Lewis, hence for Nantz, has arrived at Rochelle, and SEIZED for having SPOKE at sea a cutter but not known of what nation. America, Lelar, hence, at New-Diep via England, seized.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 4.

Gen. Moreau and gov. Folch, sat out yesterday for Pensacola, from whence gen. Moreau will proceed thro' the country of the Creek Indians, to Charleston, S. Carolina.

It is with deep regret we record the death of *John Ward Gurley*, esq. late Attorney General of this Territory, who fell in a duel with *Philip L. Jones*, esq yesterday afternoon. He was shot dead the first fire, & Mr. Jones received a flesh wound in his leg.—His death is sincerely regretted by numerous and respectable acquaintance & friends.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

A letter from Bordeaux, received at New York, says,—"We are well assured, that a negociation is on foot between England and France, and in corroboration, six blank passports have been sent to England, to be filled with the names of such characters as the British government may think proper.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Europe, in future are to be admitted to partake of the nuptial rights; celibacy is no longer enjoined upon them.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated February 14, 1808.

"The ship ———, was detained for several weeks in our port, by the existence of an embargo, and her voyage has been since entirely broken up by a knowledge of a supplementary order of the British council, subjecting to the penalties incident to the blockade, all vessels sailing with cargoes from the bay of Biscay, subsequent to the 8th of Dec. The shippers all joined in an application to the tribunal of commerce, and obtained a judgment authorising them to withdraw the merchandize they have severally shipped, on paying the charges attending the unloading the same. Concurring in this measure, which appeared essentially necessary for the preservation of your property, I landed your goods, and will retain them until they can be shipped with more safety, or dispose of them for your account, as circumstances may render expedient.

"The inactivity which pervaded our market at the period of my last advices, owing to the prospect of negotiations between England & France, through the intervention of Austria, was of but short duration. The overtures of peace made to the British cabinet by the Austrian minister having been rejected, and the latter having quitted the court of London abruptly, all pacific appearances vanished.—This event, as was to be expected, immediately revived the activity in the demand, and an augmentation in the prices of colonial and American produce.

"Coffee, sugars, cocoa, pepper, cotton & tobacco are, as you will see by the annexed quotations, at enormous prices, and there is every probability of a further augmentation. Any fast sailing vessels from your quarter, which have the good fortune to evade the vigilance of the British blockading squadron will make extremely lucrative voyages. Should your government, however, come to an amicable adjustment of their differences with G. Britain, then all adventures to this country must be at an end, as a rupture would be the probable consequence."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

It appears by Champagny's report (which we find in the Paris Argus of the 26th of Jan.) that the reason why his master Napoleon, made war against Portugal, was because she suffered the vessels sailing under her flag to be searched by English cruizers—that "the English have attacked all neutral nations—and their dignity and duty requires that they should make their rights be respected." We have no doubt but that Bonaparte has said to our government that he will go to war with us if we suffer the English to board our vessels. Is there a doubt? Has he not actually without previous notice commenced war upon us because our vessels have had the misfortune of being boarded at sea by British ships of war? a circumstance not to be avoided by any possible means in our power. He not only captures those thus situated, but takes American vessels coming from England, plunder them of the most valuable part of their cargoes, and then sinks them? *What will our government say to all this.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
28th March, 1808.

ORDERED,

That Messrs. M'Guire and Johnston, be a committee to sell by auction the two watering machines that was made for the use of the streets.

Ordered, That the manure now belonging to the corporation of Alexandria, be at the disposal of the trustees of the poor house.

Test.

JAMES M. M'REA. c. c.

FOR SALE,

2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.

Joseph Smith.

March 30. 3t

The Capital JACK,

MIRANDA,

HAVING been sold to the southward, will not stand at Arlington as before advertised.

March 30. 3t.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS,

Just Received and for Sale by

JAMES KENNEDY, SENR.

KING-STREET,

DARWIN'S Botanic Garden, a new and beautiful edition, in plain and elegant binding, with many plates

Hay's Female Biography, do do.

Dr. Ewell's Medical Companion

Fyffe's Anatomy, 2 vols. $2

Dr. Hill's Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Blair, $1 25

Dr. Bancroft's abridgement of Marshall's Life of Washington, $3

Kyd on Awards $1 50

Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances $1 75

Watson on Partnership $1 75

Modern Chivalry, 2 vols. $2

Wild Irish Girl, $1 25

Book of Trades, 3 vols. $2 50

Life of Marmontel, elegant binding, $2 50

Fothergill's Sermons, 87½ cents

Mrs. Trimmer's Exposition of the Church Catechism, 75 cents

——— Introduction to the Study of Nature, 50 cents

A variety of School and Children's Books, with handsome engravings,

STATIONARY articles, of the best quality, &

BLANK BOOKS to any pattern, made up on the shortest notice, with

PATENT RULING AND BINDING.

March 30 eo3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, yesterday morning, in or near Alexandria,

An old Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a large sum of money and sundry papers, among which were a way bill, a tavern bill, and an account of beef and pork sold, &c.—Whoever has found said Pocket Book, and will return it with its contents to the owner, or leave it with the Printer, shall be paid the above reward.

Isaac Johnson.

March 30.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the Lift encreasing.—To a Perfon of Induftry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made foon.

☞ *FISH.*

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

Wm. H. Foote.

February 22 2aw

☞ TO RENT,

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 300 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants; and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next*, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 694¼ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of

Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March dts

I have received,

A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL*,

—AND—

A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO*.

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass,

Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoile, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the *American Gardener*, and *Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening*, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A *NEGRO MAN*, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&1aw1stMy

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.

Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eolm.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garret's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general*,

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

William Wilson, *complainant*

against

James Williams, brother and heir at law, of Thomas Williams, John Foster and George Deneale, assignees of Joseph Cary, a bankrupt, Anne Farrell, widow and relict of Thomas Farrell, John Farrell, heir of Thomas Farrell, deceased, and John M'Iver, assignee of Jas. Gillies, a bankrupt, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant James Williams not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

James M'Guire, James Shebee, Adam Lynn, Phineas Janney and George Greenhow, *complainants.*

against

Robert B. Jamesson, Samuel B. Lamour and Margaret Jamesson, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The said defendant Margaret Jamesson not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Ferdinand Marsteller and John Young, *complainants.*

vs

Lewis Summers and Joseph H. Mandeville, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The Defendant Lewis Summers not having entered his appearance & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Lewis Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—*It is ordered*, That the said defendant Lewis Summers, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Joseph H. Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lewis Summers, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for 2 months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16. 1aw2m.

A *Private Tutor* wanted.

A *SINGLE MAN* qualified to finish the education of a few young LADIES, and who can bring approved recommendation will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the

PRINTER.

March 17. 1awSt

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing of

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

☞ The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

Edward Parry, *complainant*, *against*; Washinton Pierce and Henry K. May, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Washington Pierce not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts, by him owing to, or the estate or effects his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. 1aw2m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use:
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, best engspinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Ve

List *every Tuesday*

WILL BE

At the Vendue Store, co

Water stre

A Variety of Dry Good

Particulars of which wil

the bills of the day——A

which are on limitation

which are established, ca

viewed and purchased at th

and prices.

P. G. Ma

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten to

lity CLEAN COUNT

to sell for cash, or on a tim

Bryan

December 30

TEN PI

Choice Cognac

8 hhds. West-India

10 qr. casks *L. P.* Te

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insu

For Sale by

Catle

November 19.

NOTIC

THE subscribers to t

DEMY, are respect

an election will take place

Monday the 11th day of

o'clock for thirteen truste

year from that day.

March 11.

Just Rec

FRESH LEMONS b

200 bushels good SEE

And a quantity of TON

And for Sale by

Tho

March 18

JAMES SAN

Offers for sale

25 hogsheads Mus

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well fla

5 pipes Cogniac Br

12 quarter casks She

12 bales Tennessee C

And as a

A general assortment

Spirituous Liquors, Tea

CAUTI

WHEREAS *Joseph Gardner*, have set of trust or other conveyan *Daniel M'Carty*, for a pa tract o Land in our po caution all persons from said *Daiel MCarty* cou ny part f the Land unti the estat of the late Da place.

Sarah

John W

March 8

BRYAN H

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Li

12 do. particular Te

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac

5 do. 4th proof Ho

5 hhds. 3d proof A

1 do. first quality

5 do. green coppe

2 do. alum

20 do brown sugar

30 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hy

10 do hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffe

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ging

80 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, wel

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine an

At all times he has th

milyuse on hand—wi

articles—all of which h

former terms.